

the changes that are at the desk and, further, that the amendment be considered and agreed to with the motion to reconsider laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 1688), as modified, was agreed to, as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to include in any new bilateral or multilateral trade agreement the text of—

(1) paragraph 2 of article 16.7 of the United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement;

(2) paragraph 4 of article 17.9 of the United States-Australia Free Trade Agreement; or

(3) paragraph 4 of article 15.9 of the United States-Morocco Free Trade Agreement.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Ms. MIKULSKI. It has been laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

AMENDMENT NO. 1671

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I now call for the regular order with respect to DeWine amendment, No. 1671.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is now pending.

AMENDMENT NO. 1715 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1671

Mr. SHELBY. We have a second-degree amendment which has been agreed to on both sides. Therefore, on behalf of Senator DEWINE, I send the second-degree amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. SHELBY], for Mr. DEWINE, proposes an amendment numbered 1715 to amendment No. 1671.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 1 strike line 6 and all that follows through page 2, line 2, and insert the following:

\$859,300,000 shall be available for aeronautics research and development programs of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Of the amount available under this section in excess of \$852,300,000, not more than 50 percent of such excess amount may be derived from any particular account of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I believe this amendment has been cleared on both sides. I urge its adoption.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 1715) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the first-degree amendment, as amended, is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 1671), as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Ms. MIKULSKI. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 1662

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I now ask for the regular order with respect to Sarbanes amendment No. 1662.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is now pending.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, this amendment has been cleared on both sides. I urge the adoption of the Sarbanes amendment.

Ms. MIKULSKI. I concur.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 1662) was agreed to.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Ms. MIKULSKI. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SHELBY. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be suspended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SHELBY. I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EGYPT AND MOLDOVA

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise to make two brief comments regarding Egypt and Moldova.

On Egypt, the jury is still out on whether or not the recent presidential election is a meaningful step toward greater democracy in that country. To be sure, there was plenty wrong with the poll which few Egyptians were permitted to access and no international monitors were allowed to observe. President Mubarak's victory was unsurprising. It is important to encourage President Mubarak to appreciate that progress in Egypt, whether relating to freedom, economic development, or Radio Sawa broadcasts, must be judged not by words but by concrete actions. The Egyptian people deserve no less, particularly with legislative elections on the horizon later this year.

On Moldova, I am pleased that the Senate State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Subcommittee provided an additional \$3 million above the Fiscal Year 2006 budget request for that country, a mark worthy of defending in conference. Credible elections in March demonstrated that the country's political leaders are interested in European integration and increased political and economic reforms. I encourage that country to implement proposed reforms relating to the independence of the judiciary and media, transparency in parliamentary proceedings, partici-

pation in elections, local self-government, legislative oversight of the executive, and protection of human and civil rights. Such action will demonstrate the seriousness of Moldova's intentions and strengthen its partnerships with the United States and Europe.

I look forward to continued democratic progress in Egypt and Moldova.

HONORING CHIEF JUSTICE WILLIAM H. REHNQUIST

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I join in acknowledging the life and service of Chief Justice William Rehnquist.

His was a life of public service. During the Supreme Court's 1951 and 1952 terms, he served as a law clerk for Justice Robert Jackson. From 1969 to 1971, he served as Assistant Attorney General in the Justice Department's Office of Legal Counsel. And from January 7, 1972, to his passing Saturday, he served on the Supreme Court. Through his life of service, Justice Rehnquist has left an indelible mark on this Nation.

In 1969, on appointing Judge Burger as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, President Nixon had said: Our Chief Justices have probably had more profound and lasting influence on their times and on the direction of the nation than most Presidents.

President Nixon was right. And the service of Chief Justice Rehnquist was proof.

In 1971, President Nixon nominated Justice Rehnquist to the Supreme Court as an Associate Justice. And in 1986, President Reagan elevated him to the position of Chief Justice. In the history of this Nation, only 16 men have held this high office. Justice Rehnquist presided over the court as Chief Justice for 19 years. Only three men served longer as Chief Justice: Melville Weston Fuller, Roger Taney, and John Marshall.

I felt a tie with Justice Rehnquist, as he had attended Stanford University and Stanford Law School, a few years ahead of me at both schools. In another one of those quirks of history, he attended the same Stanford Law School class with Sandra Day O'Connor, who would later join him on the Supreme Court.

I was also able to observe Chief Justice Rehnquist at close range, in 1999, when he presided over the Senate sitting in the Presidential impeachment trial of President Clinton. Chief Justice Rehnquist had written a book on impeachments. But more importantly, his presence brought dignity and a much-needed sense of humor to those difficult proceedings.

At one point, he noted that a Senate rule forbids both sides in the impeachment trial from objecting to a question.

From the Presiding Officer's chair, the Chief Justice wryly observed: The Parliamentarian says they can only object to an answer and not to a question, which is kind of an unusual thing.